* **Excel Lecture- 5 (Refer Excel Practice sheet- 3 for the same)**
* **INDEX AND MATCH:**

In Excel, the `INDEX` and `MATCH` functions are often used together to perform more flexible and powerful lookups than what can be achieved with the `VLOOKUP` or `HLOOKUP` functions. Here's an explanation of each function:

**1. INDEX Function:**

- The `INDEX` function is used to return a value from a specific cell within a given range.

- It takes two or more arguments: the range (or array) from which you want to return a value, and optionally, the row and column numbers to specify which value to retrieve.

- It has two basic syntax forms:

- `INDEX(array, row\_num, [column\_num])`: Returns the value in a specific row and column of an array or range.

- `INDEX(array, [row\_num], [column\_num])`: Returns an array of values from the specified rows and columns of the array.

**2. MATCH Function:**

- The `MATCH` function is used to find the relative position (row or column number) of a specified value within a range.

- It takes three arguments: the value you want to find, the range where you want to search for that value, and an optional match type.

- The match type can be 0 (exact match), 1 (greater than or equal to the lookup value), or -1 (less than or equal to the lookup value).

- The `MATCH` function is often used to find a specific row or column number that can be passed to the `INDEX` function.

This combination of functions allows for more flexible and accurate lookups, especially when working with large and complex datasets.

* **INDEX AND MATCH:**